Prime Minister and other Ministers in the present Government are very happy to meet not only the Chief Ministers of the States, but the Ministers and the MLAs also, and we will continue to do that. In this case, the policy was submitted to the Cabinet, and the Cabinet had constituted a Group of Ministers. That consisted of some Ministers over there, and the Group of Ministers heard the officers, heard the organisations and the private industry people; Group of Ministers received the statements given by the States, and later on, when the hon. Chief Ministers wanted to meet in order to discuss this policy, it was naturally

1.00 P.M.

suggested to them that it would be better if the matter which is before the Cabinet and before the Group of Ministers is discussed by them with the Group of Ministers, and we were very happy to welcome them, and they met the Group of Ministers. They met the Group of Ministers not only for 10 minutes or 15 minutes, but for nearly for two hours, the discussion did take place, and each of the Chief Ministers was given the time to explain his point of view, and they did explain their points of view, and they were also asked that if they had anything more than that to submit, they can send those things in writing also. The matter was before the public as such, and this was considered by the outsiders also. Now, Sir, this matter is going to go back to the Cabinet and the Cabinet is going to discuss, and later on, I think, such a big policy matter will definitely be brought to the notice of the Members of the House and that would be the occasion, and if there are certain other things, that can be discussed. We would be only happy to receive the Chief Ministers and Ministers, and anybody who wants to say anything with respect to this policy, and we all know that the hon. Prime Minister has always been very, very considerate and kind to meet anybody wanting to meet. There is no question of not meeting the Chief Ministers, not meeting the Ministers or any important person in the country whenever there is an occasion. But this is the fact which I wanted to put before the House, and I hope that in response to what I have explained, probably, the House would be allowed to take up the matter for which we are all waiting.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. We resume our scheduled agenda. Reply to the discussion on the Indo-US Nuclear Deal raised by Shri Sitaram Yechury on 4* December, 2007. When the House adjourned on the 4* December, 2007, the Deputy Chairman announced that the discussion had concluded, and the Minister will reply. The Minister of External Affairs may, accordingly, be called upon to make his reply.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Indo-US Nuclear Deal

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNALAFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. First of all, I would like to express my gratitude to all the hon. Members who have participated in this debate. We started our discussions at 2.00 p.m. and we concluded our discussions without any lunch break at 11.30 p.m. There was no dinner break also. There was neither lunch break nor dinner break and it went up to 11.30 p.m. I had the privilege of listening to some of the very educative and interesting observations, some lengthy, some short. All the hon. Members who participated in the discussions made their contributions and I am grateful to them for exploring the issues from different angles. Before I respond to most of the issues raised by the hon. Members, they have been responded to by a number of my colleagues. I would like to express my regret that I could not listen to the first part of the speech, not exactly the first part, the first few minutes of the speech, of Mr. Arun Shourie

because I had to rush to my room for some urgent work, and I also missed the initial part of the observations of a couple of Members. However, throughout the debate I remained present here.

Sir, this is the fifth debate, if I recollect correctly, that we are having on India-US nuclear cooperation arrangement. After the Joint Statement issued by President Bush and Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh in July, 2005, we had a discussion. After the visit of President Bush to India in March, 2006 and after pressing for a discussion on the separation plan, a discussion took place. Thereafter, on 17th August another discussion took place on the floor of the House and that discussion of 17th August had assumed some importance, in the sense, that certain pointed assurances, strictly speaking nine assurances, were sought ftom the Prime Minister by Mr. Yechury who initiated the discussion. This discussion was also initiated by him. The Prime Minister responded to all nine points. As regards its relevance, I will come to it later. Thereafter, we had a discussion, after the Hyde Act was passed in December. The Prime Minister could not respond to that debate—but he listened to the debate throughout staying in the House—because he had some throat problem. I responded to the debate which took place in December. This is the fifth debate and this debate was slated for the Monsoon Session. After the passage of the Hyde Act and after the last discussion, another important thing took place that the 123 Agreement was finalised and the text was frozen. After the text was finalised, it was discussed with the leaders of the political parties. The Prime Minister invited the leaders of the principal opposition parties, the BJP and the Left. On the very first ftinctional day of the Monsoon Session, the Prime Minister made a statement on 123 Agreement on the floor of the Lok Sabha and thereafter': *f* ?. But, ' unfortunately, neither his speech was heard because of disruptions nor could the discussion be held in either of these two Houses. Therefore, we thought it would be better to have a discussion on this issue in the Winter Session. The short point which I am trying to derive at is, this is one international agreement, as some of the old Members may remember, like the WTO Agreement which was discussed several times on the floor of this House and on the floor of the other House. Therefore, this international arrangement, civilian cooperation agreement between the USA and India has also been discussed several times. Now, many questions have been raised. I am not going into the technical aspects of the treaty because we have the privilege of hearing experts and eminent scientists like Dr. Kasturirangan, present in the House as Member. He participated in the debate and made his contribution. Legal experts like Shri Kapil Sibal, Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi and Shri Ram Jethmalani have analysed it fi-om various legal angles. Knowledgeable Members like Shri Arun Shourie, the former Foreign Minister and Finance Minister, Shri Yashwant Sinha and many others, of course, the initiator of the debate, Shri Sitaram Yechury — I am not going to mention the name of everybody—made very valuable contribution. They presented how they feel about this agreement. In the course of the discussion, normally what happens is, sometimes, as we argue a case, we argue it to the extent that we forget all other aspects; in a Parliamentary debate, also sometimes, this type of approach takes place. The first point which I would like to emphasise is that too much interpretations have been given on the two nuclear tests which took place in 1974 and 1998. Hon. Shri Yashwant Sinha, former Finance Minister and External Affairs Minister, during the course of his observations, referred to the decision of his political party, the then Jan Sangh, at the Working Committee Meeting in Patna on 4th December (1964), where they declared that India should go in for nuclear weapons. In 1974, the first test was conducted at Pokhran. It was followed by another, in May 1998, by the then NDA Government. In the debate, a substantial part was devoted to whether India retains the right of test or not, as if retaining the right of test is the crux of the whole thing. In the course

of the discussion, it was also attempted to project that what began in 1974, the leaders of the BJP are claiming that we took it to the logical conclusion in 1998 and this Government by signing this agreement or attempting to sign or fmalise this agreement, is contemplating to give up that position. Most respectfully I would like to submit that from day one of the Independence of this country, starting from the Father of the Nation to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and all Congress Prime Ministers, they firmly made a commitment to total nuclear disarmament.

It is not correct to say that Mrs. Indira Gandhi went for the Test of 1974 because she felt jittery of the presence of the Seventh Fleet in the Bay of Bengal at the time of India-Pakistan War, on the eve of liberation of Bangladesh. Most respectfriUy, I would like to submit. Sir, it is not correct, because I can tell the House what she said immediately after the Test. I would like to read out her statement made on 18th May, 1974. She made her stand clear at a Press Conference; I am quoting from a book. I will take the name of the book also, where the statement of Mrs. Gandhi has been quoted. It was stated, "The Indian Government announces the blast without specifying the location and declares it as a peaceful nuclear explosion." She had said in that Press Conference, and I quote: "There is nothing to get excited about. This is our normal research and study. But we are firmly committed to only peaceful uses of atomic energy, not for weaponisation programme, as is being attempted to be projected." This point has to be understood very clearly. Later on, I will come to the issue of'testing' or 'not testing'. And, four days after that, when the then Pakistani Prime Minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, responded, then, she wrote a letter to him on 22nd May. While assuring the Pakistani Prime Minister, she said, "We remain fully committed to our traditional policy of developing nuclear energy entirely for peaceful purposes. The recent underground nuclear experiment conducted by our scientists, in no way, alters this policy. 1 here are no political or foreign policy implications of this test." And, we are continuing this policy for long, even after 1974. That is the rationality. Again, what did the then young Prime Minister, Shri Raj iv Gandhi, said in the United Nations Non-proliferation Disarmament Conference? He clearly emphasised and told the international community, "I have acquired the capabilities. I do not require the help from anybody. India can manufacture weapons. India can weaponise the nuclear programme. But I can assure the international community that I will not graduate myself from the threshold level to a nuclear weapon State." From 1974to 19th May, 1998, when you went for an explosion, the phrase which we used was: "India will keep its nuclear option open. It will not close its nuclear option." We may go in for weaponisation. We may not go in for weaponisation. But what we demanded from the international community is, "If you agree to a complete elimination of the Weapons of Mass Destruction, if you agree to the total disarmament and complete test-ban, both horizontal and vertical, I am assuring the international community that India will not go for weaponisation, though I have the capability". In the scientist's language, it could be said, "India was just a screw-driver away from the weaponisation programme."

And it is obvious. The NDA Government came to power on 1st 'March, 1998 and went in for explosion in May. Am I to assume that m less than six weeks, you were able to make all the arrangements for the test, if everything was not ready? Therefore, this is a question of principle, firm commitment on disarmament, firm commitment on non-proliferation which embeded in our civilisation and in our history.

Therefore, you may have your own view. And there was a broad national consensus on that issue. Yes, from 1964, you have been saying that we want nuclear weaponisation. But, in 1977, when you were a major partner in the coalition Government, you did not go in for nuclear weaponisation. When you came into power and became the dominant partner in the

Government, you did it. And don't try to preach the whole world that the Congress Government did not go in for nuclear weaponisation because of some pressure. The other day I was told that some Defence Minister has said that he was ready but because the instructions came from somewhere else, from the top, the test did not take place. Obviously, the indication was that the pressure came from some super power and that is why the test did not take place. It is hot so. The nuclear weaponisation programme is kept a top secret in eveiy part of the world. Only the Prime Minister or the Chief Executive and a couple of his advisers know about it. I read a book on Harry Truman who, as the President of the United States of America first dropped the atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. As you know, he was the Vice-President and when President Roosevelt died, as per their Constitution, he was inducted as the President. AHer 25 minutes of his swearing in, he was told by somebody, "Look, there is a weapon like this". As the Vice-President of the USA, he did not have the knowledge of the existence of this weapon. There is a book titled 'Where the Buck Stops' written by his daughter, Margaret. In that book, I had read it. And he did not believe it! He was always enquiring from and questioned his Security Adviser, "Please explain the strength of the weapon in terms of TNT". The Security Adviser — who is an expert; of course, a General — told him that the potentiality of that weapon could not be explained in terms of TNT. Therefore, I do not know which Defence Minister had said this and what knowledge he had. But I can assure you from my own experience and on the basis of the principles and the philosophy of the Congress Party that we do not believe in nuclear weaponisation in a massive way. Yes, we want. When it came into existence, the paste came out of the tube, there was no question of putting the same paste back into the same tube; it became *a fait accompli.* And when it became *a. fait accompli* and when you yourself in your nuclear doctrine clearly stated 'No First Use', 'No Use against Non Nuclear Weapon States', 'Voluntary Moratorium on Test Ban', it was accepted; we did not change the nuclear doctrine; we are pursuing the same.

Sir, I am a little scared; not scared, but a little confused, I must say. I must frankly admit that my knowledge in these matters is so little that I was a little confused when Shri Yashwant Sinha tried to play with the words 'credible minimum deterrent, whether it is minimal or whether it is minimum or whether it is credible'. I then asked my officers to brief me on this, and I found that you have used this phrase on four occasions. And this is the widely accepted phrase, 'credible minimum deterrent,' that we do not want to be a nuclear weapon State. That is the Foreign Policy; that is the philosophy. You also accepted it. That is why you put moratorium on tests. You gave the explanation. Yesterday, Shri Kapil Sibal explained in detail, convinced the whole world that we have no intention of becoming a major nuclear weapon power. We want minimum credible deterrent from our security perspective. Mr. Sinha is a very knowledgeable man, an experienced man. What you have, what you don't have, what we would like to have, security and threat perception. It is not in absolute terms. It is related to who could be your potential adversaiy, Depending on his capacity, his potentiality, always the Government of the day will have to determine what would be the threat perceptions and what deterrent would be required. Repeatedly, it has been stated that 'yes, if we want; if we feel at some point of time that test is necessary from the geopolitical situation, defining of the weapons are necessaiy, we will do it. In 123 '.greement, it has not been banned. It has not been put that it will be prevented. I myself clarified on the floor of the House on 17th August of this year 'that yes, there will be no ban. And if India considers it necessary, it will undertake the test. As we did it in 1974; as we did in 1998; and the consequences will also follow. It is as simple as that. As it happened in 1974; as it happened in 1998.1 entirely agree with one hon. Member that it is not necessary that we are compromising everything. We are not sacrificing

our indigenous programme. When you talk of energy, there is no need of ridiculing the concept of nuclear energy. An attempt has been made to query whether it will be beneficial to *aam aadmi;* whether it will help the common people; whether we are diverting the resources. Most respectfully, 1 would like to submit. Sir, through you, to the hon. Members that so far as 123 Agreement is concerned, it is an enabling provision, it is an enabling framework. With this enabling framework, the restrictions which are there, of having nuclear trade with India, will be removed. And, of course, it is applicable to the United States of America and India. As per the 1954 Atomic Energy Act of USA — which has been subsequently amended — the United States of America cannot enter into any civilian-nuclear cooperation with any country which is not a signatory to the NPT. Therefore, the Administration does not have the authority. A waiver is required under that Act, and that waiver is to be provided by an Act passed by the legislature. The US Congress passed the Hyde Act, which enabled the US Administration to cooperate with us. So much of discussion has taken place on the Hyde Act, I am not entering into the legal angularity because it has been well explained; and, after all, I am not a practising lawyer, I am a humble teacher. Therefore, I do not have the legal acumen to argue for, to argue against. But, from the plain and simple reading, and my understanding of this is. Yes, in this Act there are so many observations. When the Act was passed, I myself described the Act, 'it is prescriptive, it contains so many extraneous elements, we are not obliged to have it, it is not binding on us.' Yes, as per the Hyde Act, there will be a requirement of Presidential determination. To have the Presidential determination, the President will have to report to the Congress. But, most respectfully, I would like to submit through you. Sir, that this is one-time. It has been explained in detail. When the U.S. President will go to the U.S. Congress with this determination and the agreement which has been fmalised and the text has been frozen, which has not been operationalised. There is no question of operationalisation till the entire process is complete; and, the process has Just begun. Of the various stages of the process of operationalisation of 123 agreement, one is to agree on the language of the text. That has been done. Then the second stage is IAEA, the India-specific safeguards arrangement. After that, the third stage is the amendment of the NSG guidelines. At the fourth stage, along with these three documents, it will be referred to the American Congress which will be on the Table for 90 days. As per our practice, it is just 2 days, 3 days, 4 days and the Bill will have to be taken up for consideration if you have to introduce and there is a notice period. But they require 90 days It will lie there. Once the ratification is done by them, then the respective countries will sign and the process of operationalisation will be complete. We are just in the process and that process is yet to be completed.

Now, why are we going to have it? Much talk has taken place on energy. A lot of observations have been made. Here, I would just like to quote one observation made by no less a person than Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, at the very initial stage of our Independence and economic development. I think, Mr. Natwar Singh is very well conversant with this letter and other letters of Nehru because he and Dr. Karan Singh are associated with the Nehru Museum. This letter was written by the then Prime Minister to all the State Chief Ministers on 25th September, 1953, when he was camping at Ranikhet. What did he say? He says, and that has relevance and that is why I am quoting it: "In countries where power is cheap and abundant, as in the U.S.A., this aspect is not important. But where power is neither cheap nor easily available, the civil use of atomic power is of the greatest importance."

In another place of the same letter—it is a long letter, it also acted as a sort of guidelines to the State Chief Ministers —there also he says: "In this connection, it is interesting to read.." he was referring to an article written by Gordon Dean .."What Gordon Dean has to say

about India; he says that India has the most advanced atomic energy programme in all of Asia. Outside that of Soviet Union, she would have her first reactor within two years and with no help so far from the US. She has the necessary natural resources, some good talent and ambitious plans." This is of 1953. If we had good talent in 1953, if we had ambitious plans in 1953, most respectfully I would like to submit that. Sir, surely, today our capacity has not been reduced. That capacity has increased much more because today India is having an economy worth one trillion USD, India is having an export of more than 300 billion USD. The Budgetary transactions, which Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru wanted, were ridiculed by saying that it was less than that of the New York Municipal Corporation. Today it is more than 250 billion USD, both revenue and expenditure taken together. Therefore, we have that capacity. I am not going into all the technical details, but we require energy. Today our installed capacity is 1,28,000 MW. The Planning Commission has made some studies; the Atomic Energy Commission has made some studies. Even during the NDA regime some studies were made. In fact, it is the NDA Government, which projected a target of 3000 MW capacity by 2030 if nuclear commerce is opened up to India. Therefore, the Planning Commission says that the integrated energy policy brought out by the Planning Commission clearly recommends import of the Light Water reactors to supplement the indigenous programme. The Nuclear Power Corporation of India, NPCIL, carried out a detailed study in 2005 on the economics of Light Water reactors. Based on their analysis, they formulated a programme to set up nuclear generation capacity of 40,000 MW by the year 2020. Not very ambitious! Yes, true, today it is 3900 compared to 1,28,000 MW capacity. But for whole world today, it is 15 per cent. It is equally a fact that at some point of time they did not go for it. Even the advanced countries did not go, it is correct, that the USA did not go for in a major way for the nuclear power programme. The advanced countries did not go in a major way. But the situation has changed because of the growing climate consciousness, growing awareness of the environment, recognition of the fact of climate change, volatility of the international oil market, apart from its pollution and other difficulties. All these factors are leading to the situation where perhaps in our energy mix, — I am using the word 'energy mix', it is not the only nuclear energy, — we shall have to make the optimum utilisation of all sources of energy- hydel power, thermal power, renewable energy sources, solar, waves, winds, all. The Government of India is actually doing it. It is not that we are not doing it. In a Group of Ministers under my chairmanship, we decided about compulsory mixing of ethanol to the extent of 5 per cent and the'desirable level of 10 per cent. It will have to be mixed with petrol and diesel. This decision has already been taken and we are going to implement it. Laluji has taken up major cultivation of Jatropha in the lands of the Railways for encouraging bio-diesel. It has been pointed out, and rightly pointed out, tliat in our neighbouring countries, there is huge potential of hydel power. In our own country we have problem. But, when we are debating, Mr. Chairman, Sir, most respectively I would like to submit, particularly to those who have the experience of running the Government, just to score a debating point, they should not ignore the practical problems which we are facing in certain areas. What is happening in Tehri Dam project need not be required to be explained to the most knowledgeable Members of this House. Where we had started in Nepal with an agreement initiated by me in 1996 as Foreign Minister, Maha Kali River and Panchveshwar Dam project has not yet been ratified by the Nepalese Parliament. I do not blame anybody. They have good reasons. But the fact of the matter is, it cannot be ratified. It cannot be implemented. Where it can be implemented it. has been done. Look at Bhutan. We made a small beginning with Chukha and today with

Tala project we are just having a beautiful cooperation. So, the short point, which I am trying to drive, Sir, is that our requirement would be 300,000 to 400,000 mega watts by 2020-2030. Therefore, we shall have to explore all the potentials. Sitaramj' while presenting his case, very correctly pointed out that we cannot ignore health, we cannot ignore education. But most respectfully I would like to submit that in respect of health and education, perhaps this Government has done what maximum could be done under the given situation and which is going to be approved by the State Chief Ministers in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan in the next NDA meeting,

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Not NDA meeting but NDC meeting.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am extremely sorry. At NDC meeting which is going to be approved by the State Chief Ministers and the Central Ministers at NDC meeting. Gross budgetary support—I am not talking of the allocation, I am not talking of the lEBR and extra budgetary resources — to education has been stepped up by 12 percentage points, — percentage points — not in absolute terms from seven per cent to nineteen per cent. On health, it has been double and the hon. Member like Mr. Yechury is flilly aware that today, we may like it or we may not like it but, the hard fact is that the core plan has become GBS. Surely, Mr. Yashwant Sinha, with his long experience as Finance Minister, will bear me out because, practically, the N inth Plan and the Tenth Plan have been implemented by him. He knows that the Plan has become practically the budgetary support. Therefore, it has been decided that yes, we shall have to go for that. We shall have to do it. There is no denial of the fact that we shall have to spend more on education, more on healtit. Health for All, Education for All. People are talking of how it is going to help the *aam aadmi.* Whenever we bring in any new ideas, yes, obviously we would like to examine it. We would not like to be taken simply by some ideas. But, please have some respect for experience.

Try to learn from the past experiences before just putting your objection. When Shri Rajiv Gandhi Government talked of IT revolution, what had happened? We expressed our concern as to what would happen to *Aam Aadmi.* How is he going to be benefited by IT? How is he going to be benefited by computerisation? He had taken it up with the concept of moving into the 21st Century. Today, India's leadership in the IT is the vision of that man. But, most respectfully we would like to remind this hon. House and ourselves that many of us did not accept that. We were sceptical about its use. Yes, with new ideas and new perceptions, there may be scepticism. Therefore, the hon. Prime Minister always desire to have discussion. He is not running away from Parliamentary debate or discussion. He is trying to understand the different points of view. The discussion does not mean dictation. Somebody will say and you will have to accept it. Let us, frankly, exchange our views, ideas and See where we are wrong and where we are right. Please do not treat it as immodesty. I most respectfully submit, what Mr. Kapil Sibal was referring. I would like to complete the remaining half circle where he has left. It was not merely the criticism of the Dunkel Text. But, it was related to a specific programme. As all of you are frilly aware, especially the hon. Members who have participated in this discussion, no international treaty is .self-executive. An international treaty is to be implemented by the national law. That is why it is written that it will be implemented by the participant-countries as per their national laws. And, if the national laws are not inconformity, they are to be amended, as it has been in India's case. As per our scheme of the Constitution, this Parliament does not have the right to make legislation on the State List—List No. II. But, to implement an international agreement, if it required, the Parliament has the power. List -1 of the Seventh Schedule has given this power to the Indian

Parliament. This was the occasion. When Mr. Joshi and BJP friends, at that point of time, opposed seriously, I signed the WTO Agreement. Dr. Najma Heptullah was the Deputy Chairman, she will bear me out, knew what I had to face. Mr. Digvijay Singh was also their member. They opposed very vehemently. We could not pass it first. Then, we went through an Ordinance. But the Ordinance has to be passed by the Houses. We had brought it. It was rejected by the Rajya Sabha. I can understand that. They opposed then. They are opposing now. Even when a further amendment we brought, after this Government came to power, I, along with Mr. Chidambaram and the Commerce Minister, had to spend many hours with them to meet their requirements and after that when we addressed their concerns, we amended that Act. But, I am talking of the first amendment to the Indian Patent Act where the product patent in the 1970 Act was not permissible. We had only the process patent, not the product paten. So, we were to do it at that time. Please remember, the bogey was that the life-saving drug prices will reach the sky. The Indian pharmaceutical industry will die, will collapse. All the multinationals are waiting to capture the Indian markets. But, today, Indian pharmaceutical industry is booming in the world.

It is one of the most advanced sectors. And, what happened, ultimately? I am not talking that. Mr. Siva says, "Don't have your policies linked with your place of seats". You opposed it; you opposed the Patents Act. As a result, there was a complaint in the WTO^'s dispute settlement mechanism that India had failed to provide exclusive marketing rights, or, amend its patent laws in respect of the IPR on certain product patents, including drugs, medicines, food products and certain other products, like, chemicals. You sent your best lawyers twice, including the then Attorney General of India, Soli Sorabjee. They did their best. But you lost the case and you had to come back to the same House. We were sitting there. I consulted Dr. Manmohan Singh, who was the Leader of the Opposition at that point of time. He said, "Yes, we should support it." We talked to the Congress President. She said, "Look, mere accident of change of seat need not necessarily change the policy. If the policy was good, when you were Commerce Minister, the policy is equally good when Mr. Murasoli Maran is the Commerce Minister." And, we lent our support. The CPM opposed even at that time also. So, they are consistent in their opposition. I may not agree with that, but I respect that. The simple short point, which I am trying to drive at, Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, is that please let us give it a try. Our intention is to try optimal utilisation of all sources of energy. When we are opening the nuclear market, it is not that all the multinational people will come, because these will be, at that point of time, commercial transactions. You will have to apply your commercial mind, commercial judgement. Wherever you will find a cheaper cost-benefit ratio, you will have to be calculative, you will have to go there. In the other House, I used the word 'passport'. It is some sort of passport. I may like to have a passport in respect of one country, but thereafter I have the facilities of travelling all over the world, depending on getting the visa. It is true and I do entirely agree with Mr. Chandan Mitra, when he says that our scientists did their best to overcome the crisis that we had to face during the sanction regime. I do appreciate it. I salute them. They have done a wonderful job, a yeoman service to the people of this country. But, as a responsible Government, is it not our responsibility, if opportunity comes, to provide them with the opportunity to facilitate so that they can show their talent? There is no denial of the fact. Nobody will disagree on this point, including those who are present in this House, that Indian scientists can do miracle, provided they get the opportunity. But, surely, I would not like to have a situation — this is my most respectfiil submission to you Mr. Chairman, and to the hon. Members, through you — where, if it is possible for us, we will not explore the possibility, we will not do our best to facilitate our

scientists, our technicians, our technologies to have the maximum advantage ail over the world. Why our DRDO would still be, in certain activities, under the banned entitly list? It is there. It is since 1974 till today. 1 may like it, I may not like it. I may pass resolutions. I may condemn in the strongest terms. But that condemnation, that using of strong words is not going to help the DRDO come out of the entity list. If the sanction is there, sanction is there. This is the ground reality. In the case of Cryogenic Engines, yes, i had to face the problem. We had to face this problem. Our Light Combat Aircraft Programme has been delayed because of that. But the question is: Why are they doing it? Why did they change it? Why was it not there in 1971? Today, everybody recognises that India cannot be simply sidelined or pushed aside. All over the world, our non-officiai ambassadors and persons of India origin are carving their own place by their own merit, by their own intelligence, and by their own hard work. You also recognise them. I must give you the credit. You first recognised it. We are following it. It is because of their contribution only. They are also influencing it; it is not something, which happened all of a sudden. If there was a strong bipartisan support in favour of this Agreement in the U.S. Congress, it was not merely because of the efforts of the administration. Yes, administration did its best. President Bush did his best. And, Secretary of State, Condoleezza Rice did her best. From their point of view, they did their best. But the Indians settled in America also made their own contribution. They have a sizeable influence there too. If we have these assets, should we not utilise them? Should we not explore that? This is my small submission to you, Mr. Chairman, Sir.

Another point, which has been, repeatedly, raised is on Iran. There is no denial of the fact, and, we have explained it a number of times also. Don't doubt our sincerity. Yes, we voted once in the IAEA Board against them. And, our intention was to ensure that it does not go to the Security Council because if it goes to the Security Council, and if it addf> sanctions under Chapter 7 of the Security Council, the problems would be more. That is why, we tried to See if it could be avoided and have a compromise draft with the European countries. It was there. But, thereafter, we have not done that in the latest voting. We have, in collaboration with Malaysia, Russia, China and with a host of non-aligned countries, taken the correct position. What is that position? I attended the ASEM Foreign Ministers' Conference which took place in last May. Forty-five Foreign Ministers from different parts of the world; 27 of the European Union, Ten Foreign Ministers of ASEAN and about 7-8 from other countries attended it. I myself articulated the views of the Government of India that Iran is an old civilised country. It is a proud nation. We have civiiisational links with them. I do not believe that merely by passing sanctions or threatening or hurting their national pride, you will resolve these issues. If these issues are to be resolved, they will have to be engaged, and they will have to be engaged in the appropriate national and international forum, that is, the IAEA. Some improvement has taken place because of all these efforts. In these areas, we shall have to work in collaboration with other countries. We are working on that. It is not necessary that if I have friendship with Mr. Sitaram Yechury, I cannot have friendship with Mr. Yashwant Sinha."I can have friendship equally with Mr. Sitaram Yechury, Mr. Amar Singh, Mr. Yashwant Sinha and with everybody. *Vasudaiva Kutumbakam* is our foreign policy. We do not consider anybody our adversary. We are careful and watchful. But, at the same time, we would like to have cordial friendship. Therefore, that is the approach, which we have, and we are having that. And don't doubt it. Don't doubt that whatever we are doing is to be looked at with some sort of suspicion. You have overcome that stage. In 1977, you had it. That is why you had to give a new nomenclature to the Foreign Policy, to the Non-Aligned Policy. You came but with

a formulation in 1977, after coming to power, for the first time, 'Genuine Non-aligned Policy', as if ours was spurious non-aligned policy. And, what was the element of the 'Genuine Non-aligned Policy'? I am a small man, Sir, of less than average intelligence. I could not understand what was the 'genuine non-aligned policy' which was followed between 1977 and 1980. You corrected that. I do agree; you corrected that. Between 1998 and 2003, you corrected that. But don't indulge in it. Simply because you are sitting on the other side of the Chair that whatever you did or whatever you believed when you were in office is to be done away or is to be completely negated. That is not the approach because if we ought to live in coalition politics, we ought to be accommodative.

Sir, we have been attacked as to why we did this UPA-Left mechanism. I have no quarrel 2.00 P.M.
of inviting Mr. Amar Singh and his party to join us. I will be welcoming it. But, at that point of time, it was decided that if there is a misunderstanding among those who are supporting us, then let us try to sort that out. You know the exercise which you did — I would not like to mention the names; some of you are present here — at your personal level to iron out the differences between the AIADMK leader. Dr. Jayalalitha and the NDA before the first coalition Government. The first NDA Government collapsed. You did your best to iron out the differences. You did not succeed. Th^t is a different issue. But that did not mean that there should be a parliamentary committee to look into it, there should be a parliamentary intervention to sort out the problem between two coalition partners. The arrangement which we are having today — I do not know — depends much on my colleagues, on our capacity to deliver goods. But we are making sincere efforts, sincere attempt to See how we can narrow the differences, how we can iron out the differences which we are having. And, I do hope it would be possible for us to find out the solution.

Sir, we are committed to the Common Minimum Programme. Our Foreign Policy is independent. If somebody makes some comment, am I to accept it? I have been advised, not directly or by writing letters, but through public pronouncements, that the Non-Aligned Movement is a dead Movement. I also gave the reaction through public, through Press, that Non-aligned Movement is very vibrant. India's belief is firm on Non-Aligned Movement. The South-South Cooperation is absolutely necessary for the economic development and it is one of the important components of the Non-Aligned Movement.

- In the decision-making process, there are many stages. Mr. Arun Shourie took the trouble of explaining in details what Condoleezza Rice said, what Nicholas Bums said at the different committee stages. Fine. You do it. You are a very highly educated and knowledgeable person. You know you want to go to the background. But, most respectfully, I would like to submit, when we introduce a Bill in Parliament, Indian Parliament, in our system, it goes to the Standing Conunittee. The Standing Committee invites evidence from all over the country. People come, depose their evidence; Government officers come and depose their evidence. The Committee listens, analyses, comes to a conclusion and makes its recommendations. The Government scrutinises it and after that when the legislation is passed, after passage of the legislation, who said at what stage in the decision-making is not relevant; what is relevant here is the product of these exercises. The 123 Agreement is the product. There have been different stages. I don't say that you will be convinced by this argument; I have used this argument on earlier occasions also. But that does not mean that my argument is nullified, unless it is proven who is correct and who is not correct. The taste of the pudding is in its eating. I would like to submit most respectfully that I am repeating what I had said earlier. We

are not bound by the Hyde Act. We are bound by the 123 Agreement, which is a bilateral agreement between India and the USA. If it fructifies, if it passes through all these stages, then it would be possible and it would be found in course of time, when it is put into operation, if it happens — I am saying that because there are so many hurdles — then we will know who was correct and who was not. Then we would have established the truth. Many presumptions were made on several issues. I am not going to the other issues which I remember. I had the privilege, fortunately or unfortunately, of being in the Government for quite some time with different Congress Prime Ministers. You have criticised many of our policies, but subsequently, it was established that we were correct and you were wrong. I am not saying that you would be proven wrong this time also, but let us try. We are sincerely trying. We require energy. We require technology. We want this country develop; nine to ten per cent GDP is absolutely necessary. That is necessary for the *aam admi,* for job, for health, for education, for removal of illiteracy, to have adequate resources, much more than what we can spend today. And if we have one area, I cannot ignore the political compulsions. Today, whether I am here or you are here, you won't be able to pass on the entire buck of the cost of imported energy to the consumer however grumbling the Finance Minister may be. Political wisdom and compulsions will not allow that to happen. Therefore, we shall have to go in for the cost-effective energy. Yes, it is proved; everybody admits that the nuclear energy establishment of the reactors is defmitely costly. But the technology is moving ahead. It is advancing. When in this country, we had the first mobile phone, what was its cost, and what is the cost of a mobile phone today? With the advancement of the technology, I would like to submit most respectfully. Sir, that nuclear energy, if it appears to be too costly today, perhaps, it will not appear that costly tomorrow. And let us not confine ourselves only to today. Let us look at the future. Let us look at tomorrow. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, the hon. Leader of Opposition wishes to seek a clarification.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is not my intention at all to reopen or resume the debate that we have had since yesterday. I am very grateful to the hon. Minister of External Affairs for the very valiant effort that he has made in covering the field in very general terms. I had some specific queries to ask, if only the Prime Minister would do us the courtesy of waiting while I ask clarifications... *(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am just informing you. He has a lunch commitment with the former Singapore Prime Minister, Lee Kuan. It is already time and, therefore, he had to rush.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I fully understand. Sir. I am grateful to the hon. Minister of External Affairs to have said this to us. But had the Prime Minister himself got up and said that he has a lunch to go to, the House would not have said, "No, you can't". These are the things... *(Interruptions)* Because the debate concerns the hon. Prime Minister. This kind of taking the House for granted or treating it offhandedly has intrigued and disappointed us earlier and continues to disappoint us. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, go ahead. Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, his continued silence other than *yesterday..(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. *...(Interruptions)..*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, as the hon. Minister for External Affairs said, we should not score debating points. I quite agree because the subject is far too important to simply sink to a level of debating points. But there is a very fine verse from the *Ramacharita Manas,* TR vjij^ifi fTTcT «i§^, ^ 3fTtKft ^ ^ 'T^ ^i^I Here, I may remind the hon. Minister for External Affairs that he has reinvented the reality of India's Nuclear Policy. It has never been so. We have always admitted that it is practically not possible for any Goverrmient to have come into office and to have tested the nuclear devices that we tested in 1998.1 shall not go into the entire history of the nuclear matter, Sir. But I do wish to correct because that is where the debating point comes in. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. Silence please. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: The hon. External Affairs Minister spoke of the then Defence Minister, Mr. Venkataraman. He has written in his biography that the nuclear test was planned. Indeed, he was ready to go down into the borehole to test the entire machinery, etc. Let us not forget that he was the Defence Minister and of the party which hon. Pranab Babu has served so admirably and with such great distinction for so many years. Sir, I don't want to pursue it further. The hon. Prime Minister and everybody in the Treasury Benches have said, indeed my senior colleague in the other House, Mr. Advani, has said, that it is important that we take the sense of the House on such an important issue. He himself cited WTO. Don't be in a hurry. I appeal to the Government, wait a bit, convince the House, carry the people and Parliament with you and if you have to have the sense of the House, it is clear since yesterday's debate that a very large part of the House, which may constitute the majority, is not with you and is not convinced. Do make an effort again. What is the hurry to go now to a Republican Government? If you are lauding a bi-partisan support there, why don't you work for a bi-partisan support here? To that is the answer that I seek. I would be very grateful, Sir, if the hon. Minister would give us a reply to that because I don't See that bi-partisan support just now.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. I compliment the External Affairs Minister for the valiant effort that he has made. But I must confess that he has left me not fully convinced. So, my opposition to the deal continues. And, I would like to only remind, and only like to remind, Sir, remember, there was a reference yesterday to the visit of former US President Bill Clinton tq India and also a reference to the fact that he had arm twisted, that is, US Administration then, arm-twisted more than 30 countries into signing the CTBT, which even we were prepared, India, at that point of time. Well, it did not happen mercifully. That is good. But, nevertheless, when Bill Clinton went back to the United States of America, the US Congress rejected the CTBT, and then Clinton turned around to the world and said, "Yes, I forced you to sign the CTBT, but my Congress rejected it. Therefore, I am sorry. This is democracy at work". If that is democracy at work, Sir, what's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. That is an old English saying. So, if that is democracy for the United States, this is democracy for us as well that here, majority of the House does not agree. And, therefore, I think, that in a very honourable way, we can actually tell the world that we are democratic people and we will abide by the democratic values. So, this is our appeal to the Government.

SHRI AMAR SINGH (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with comrade Yechury.

SHRI SHAHID SIDDIQUI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I need a specific clarification...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, do not interfere*...(Interruptions).* Mr. Siddiqui, you don't have

the floor*...(Interruptions).* Will you please resume your *place!...(Interruptions).* This is not the subject under discussion.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, first of all, I would like to respond to the common points which the Leader of the Opposition and Mr. Yechury have made and Shri Amar Singh has also associated himself with Mr. Yechury about the sense of the House and give values to the democracy. Before that, I would like to make one point. I have no intention of joining the controversy, because the period which he has referred, I have great respect for former President, former Defence Minister, Mr. Venkataraman, who was my colleague. I worked with him during 1970s. When he was the Member of the Planning Commission, I was Minister. In fact, I replaced him as the Finance Minister when he went to Defence. Please, remember, he was the Defence Minister from 1982 to 1984 till he was elected the Vice-President. The Prime Minister of the country was Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Am I to believe that Mrs. Indira Gandhi, under the pressure of the United States of America, succumbed and compelled and gave up the test? I am leaving it there. Sir, in respect of the sense of the House, we have never said that we will take the sense of the House. Let the process be completed. We have begun the process; the process is not yet complete. Let me *complete....(Interruptions).* Let me complete. This is most unfortunate that I have listened to *them....(Interruptions).*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, *please...(Interruptions).*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: What Mr. Yechury *told...(Interruptions)...it* is most unfortunate...^/nterrMp//o/«/

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members are requested to resume their *places...(Interruptions).*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, we are walking out.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, as you are not agreeing we are walking out.

SHRI AMAR SINGH: Sir, we are walking out.

{At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It is most unfortunate that they are running out. If it happened, it happened in the case of CTBT. It is not for the first time that American Senate rejected the proposal of the President. If it rejects the proposal, 123 Agreement, on which I will take the sense of the House, you please tell me, on what I will take the sense of the House, because the Bill has not come. The Bill does not come to *exxsX.....(Interruptions).* Why are these people making noise? What type of people they are? Therefore, there is no reason. They have no case. They have left. It is for them to decide. Thank you. Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The discussion on this subject is now concluded. Now, we go to the next item.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry Bill, 2007

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAM DOSS): Sir, I beg to move: